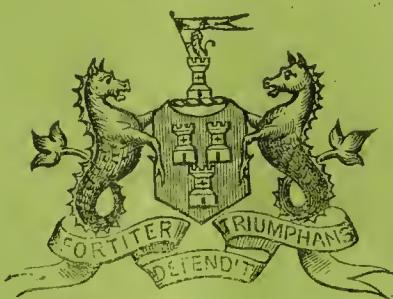


*Bind in*  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

# Borough Lunatic Asylum.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

1874.



NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:  
PRINTED AT THE DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE, CLAYTON STREET.

1875.

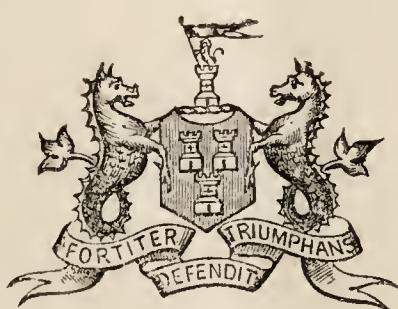


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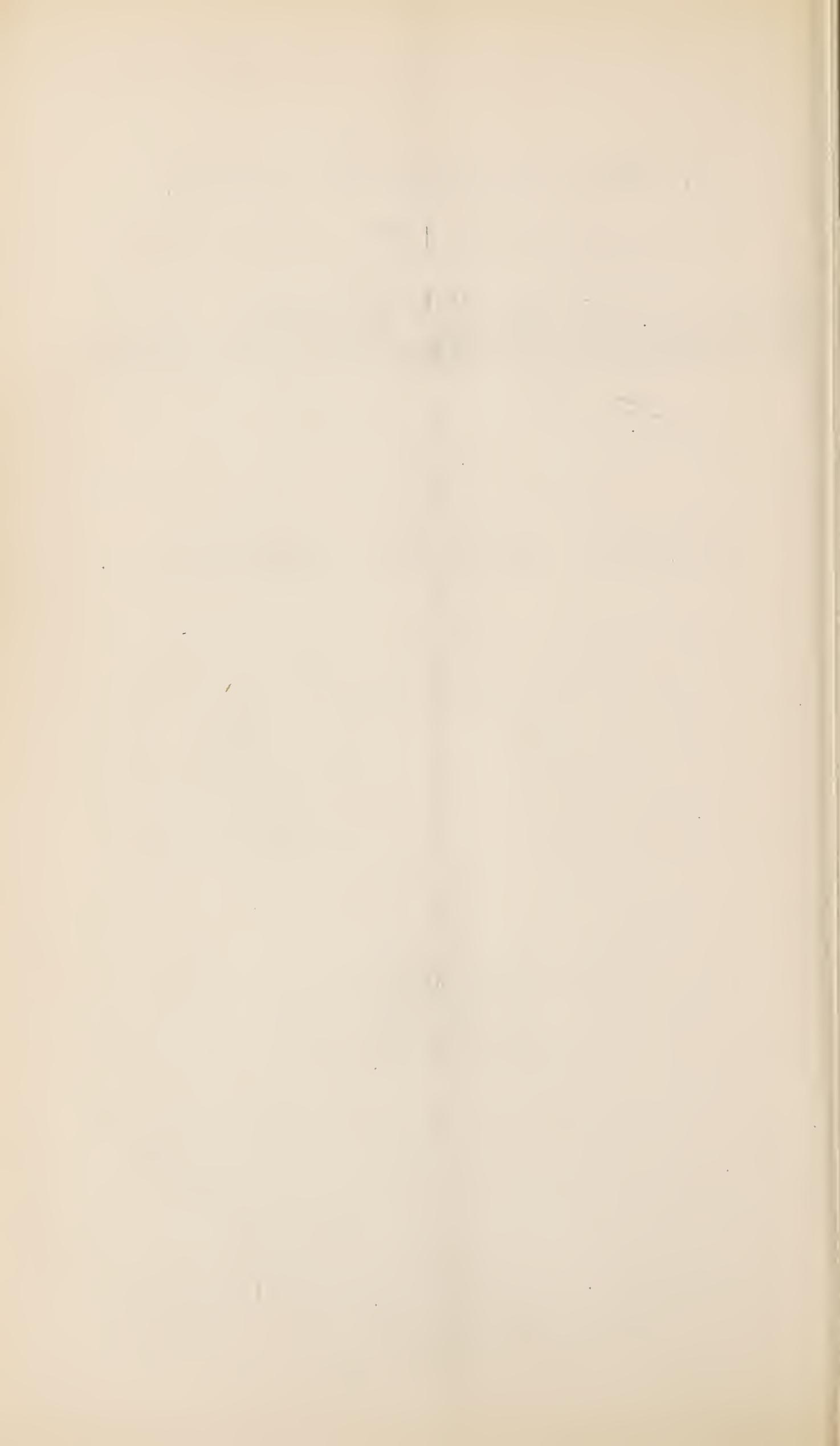
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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:  
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1875.



A LIST  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
AND OFFICE-BEARERS  
FOR THE YEAR 1875.

---

Committee of Visitors.

1. THOMAS HEDLEY, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
2. ANTHONY NICHOL, Esq.
3. JOSEPH POLLARD, Esq.
4. THOMAS WILSON, Esq.
5. WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq.
6. BENJAMIN PLUMMER, Esq.
7. T. LESSLIE GREGSON, Esq.
8. JOHN BULMAN, Esq.
9. HILTON PHILIPSON, Esq.

Clerk of the Committee.

JOHN ATKINSON, SOLICITOR, 72, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Medical Superintendent.

R. H. B. WICKHAM, F.R.C.S., Ed.

Chaplain.

THE REV. W. BOWLAN, LL.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

E. G. LEVINGE, M.B., Dublin.

Clerk of the Asylum.

DAVID BRODIE.

Housekeeper.

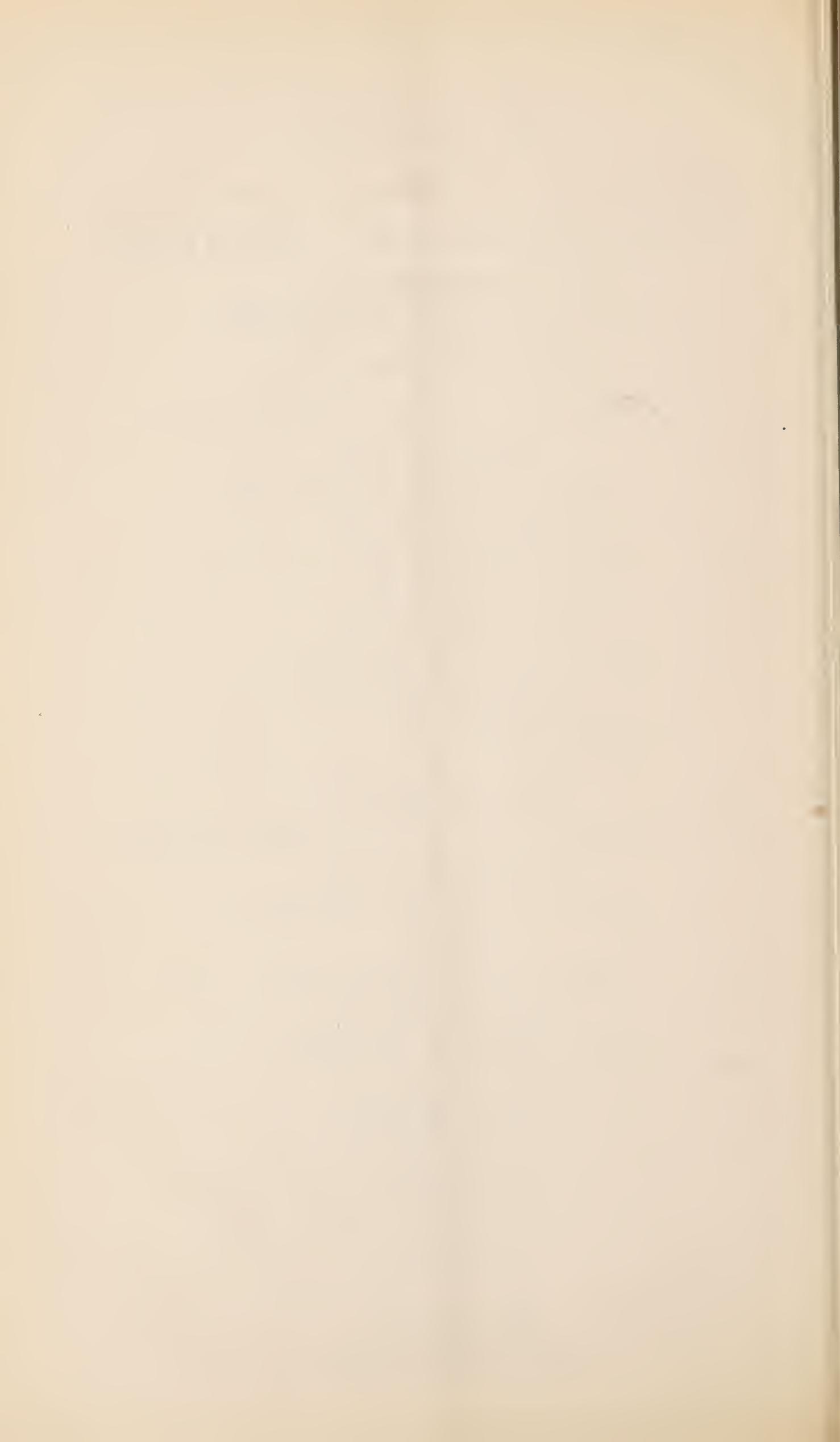
MISS HILL.

Head Nurse.

MISS REID.

Head Attendant.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK.



# Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum.

## REPORT 1874.

THE Committee of Visitors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum have, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to make the Tenth Annual Report on the condition and management of the Institution.

On the 31st December, 1873, the number of patients on the books was 222 (viz., 107 male and 115 female). The admissions during 1874 were 67 (viz., 32 male and 35 female) and were chargeable in the following manner:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
As Private Patients .....	2 .....	5 .....	7
From Newcastle Union .....	30 .....	30 .....	60
	—	—	—
	32	36	67
	—	—	—

The discharges were 47 (viz., 19 male and 28 female), and the deaths 16 (viz., 11 male and 5 female).

The average number daily resident was 227 (viz., 111 male and 116 female). The number of patients discharged recovered was 31, or about 46·27 per cent. of the admissions; and the percentage of deaths of the average number daily resident was about 7; of the total number (289) under treatment about 5·5.

The number remaining on the books on the 31st December, 1874, was 226 (viz., 109 male and 117 female) being an increase of 4 as compared with last year. Of this number—

11	are chargeable as private patients, as against 6 last year.
178	to the Newcastle Union „ 174 „
37	to other Unions „ 42 „
—	—
226	222

The Committee have ample accommodation for private patients, whom they receive under the 43rd Section of the

“Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853,” and for whom a charge of 21s. per week is made, and they are also willing to receive pauper patients from Unions which cannot find room within their own district.

The Committee, on their monthly visits of inspection, have invariably found the Asylum in a most satisfactory condition, reflecting credit on the medical staff and their coadjutors. Considering the peculiar elements of which the population is composed, and other circumstances to which the Superintendent drew attention in the last Report, a large number of the patients are occupied usefully, and there is every reason to believe that the treatment with which they have met has been careful and judicious. During the year it was found necessary on the report of the Superintendent, to remove one excessively homicidal male patient to Fisherton House Asylum, the lives of the superior officers being endangered by his continued residence in the Institution.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 28th of January. Their Report will be printed with that of the Medical Officer.

No changes of importance have taken place in the administrative department.

The supply of water to the district, generally, during the summer and autumn of the year was, as is well known, exceedingly scanty, and the Asylum suffered in common with every other place, but as, from the height at which the building is placed, the flow to the tanks at the top of the house from which the whole Institution is supplied could never be depended on, the Committee resolved to purchase a small special pump, and connect it with a tank at the lowest level of the main pipe. This pump, which is capable of supplying about 1,830 gallons an hour, has been of the utmost service to the Asylum. It has also been necessary to change the plan of supplying the house with hot water. In an institution of this kind a large and practically unlimited quantity of hot water is absolutely essential. Formerly

each ward had its own hot water tank, which was heated by a steam pipe from the boilers. This plan was costly in the management, and with a number of small tanks all over the house, leaks were of constant occurrence, causing much annoyance, damaging the walls considerably, and generally being a source of much inconvenience. After taking the opinion of a practical engineer on the subject, it was resolved to place one large double tank on each side of the house, and to supply all the bathrooms and lavatories in the place by leaden pipes led from these tanks. The works were entrusted to Messrs. Walker and Emley, who were in the midst of their operations at the close of the year.

In the beginning of July, the Farmhouse at Coxlodge was finally closed as a dwelling for patients, there being ample room in the main building. It is now let in rooms to such of the married attendants as desire to live there.

The grounds are still being laid out. The land in front of the Asylum has been divided into fenced fields, and the recreation park is now finished.

The Committee will receive the usual Annual Report from Mr. Wickham, with the statistical tables for the year, which, with a statement of the receipts and expenditure under the maintenance fund, will be printed and circulated amongst the Magistrates.

For the last three or four years the Committee have been able to pay for a large number of necessary alterations and additions by their savings out of out-county patients' rates, but, these resources having ceased for the present, it is now necessary to apply to the Borough Treasurer for the money required for that purpose.

Towards the end of the year the Committee were deprived by death of one of their original members, Mr. Alderman Dodds. He was one of those appointed by the Bench to build the Asylum, and he took the greatest interest in all the operations. Until his last illness he was one of the most regular attendants at their monthly meetings, and his knowledge and skill in the various

departments of building were always at the service of the Committee, while his vast experience proved of the utmost value to them on many occasions. He was the greatest possible favourite with the patients, to many of whom he endeared himself by little acts of kindness.

The Committee are enabled to speak in the most favourable terms of the zeal and activity of their medical and other officers, who have performed their arduous duties to the entire satisfaction of the Visitors.

THOMAS HEDLEY.  
ANTHONY NICHOL.  
JOSEPH POLLARD.  
THOMAS WILSON.  
BENJAMIN PLUMMER,

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

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NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH ASYLUM,  
JANUARY 28TH, 1874.

110 men and 117 women, making a total of 227 persons, are on the books of this Asylum. Two of these, one of each sex, are at present on leave. 179 (83 men and 96 women) are from the Newcastle Union. Of the remainder 20 came from Durham, 16 from Middlesex, 5 from Liverpool, and 1 from Portsea Island, in addition to which there are 6 private patients.

The following are the admissions, discharges, and deaths since the Asylum was visited on the 5th March in last year:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admissions—Paupers .....	22 .....	21 .....	43
Private Patients .....	— .....	3 .....	3
Discharges.....	10 .....	16 .....	26
Number Recovered .....	8 .....	10 .....	18
Deaths .....	7 .....	7 .....	14

The rate of mortality has been remarkably low, amounting only to about 7 per cent. on the average number daily resident. Three of the deaths resulted from general paralysis, five from other diseases of the brain, and the others from ordinary causes. There has been no suicide nor fatal accident, and no inquest has been held. *Post mortem* examinations have been made in twelve cases.

The weekly rate is: For paupers from the Newcastle Union, 13s.; for out county, 14s.; and for private patients, 20s. It is intended to raise the charge for the latter class to 21s. We understand that the actual cost for maintenance has been in excess of 13s. per week for the last quarter, but this is accounted for by the expenditure for repairs, &c., being charged under this

head. We had the benefit of an interview with the Chairman of the Committee, and we have pointed out to him what expenses should properly be charged to Guardians of Parishes on account of maintenance, and what should be provided for by a borough rate. He promised that the subject should be brought under the notice of the Committee. It is one to which we attach much importance, as so high a charge may possibly have the effect of preventing patients being sent to the Asylum, and of thereby causing them to lose the benefit of early treatment.

Having seen all the patients, except the two on leave, we can report satisfactorily of their state of health (only two men and one woman were to-day in bed), but we think there is room for improvement as regards the dress of many of them. We would recommend a change of linen being given to all the men twice a week, and their being all provided with Sunday suits, which, as we understand, are now only supplied to those who walk out on Sundays beyond the grounds. Seventy-four men and fifty-one women were dining together to-day in the Hall, all of them quiet and orderly in their behaviour. With few exceptions, the dinner—of broth, boiled pork, greens, and beer—seemed to be liked. We would, however, beg to suggest that bread should be allowed in addition. In a ward in each division, where are the more refractory patients, one or two were excited and noisy, otherwise there was a general absence of excitement.

The rooms were clean, fresh, and well kept, and the bedding in good order. There are still many mattresses of straw, and over these more especially it is important that an under blanket should always be placed; many of the rooms, however, on each side urgently require re-papering and painting. The latter has recently been done in one of the day rooms on the men's side. The boundary walk round the Asylum grounds is finished, and most of the patients are taken round it daily for exercise. Some of the women go beyond the grounds on two days in the week, and about 20 of the men on Sundays. It would be a great gain if the airing courts could be improved by erecting some sun

shades in them, and by keeping the grass and walks in better order, and by planting them with shrubs or flowers. About 58 of the men, and 74 of the women are employed. Of the former sex 63, and of the latter 52 attend Divine Service, which is performed on Sunday Mornings only by the Chaplain of the Gaol, who also visits in the wards once a week. We hope that the Committee may ultimately be able to obtain the services of a gentleman who can devote more time to the benefit of the patients.

The weekly dances and other forms of in-door amusement continue as before. A portion of the cricket ground was fit to be played upon last year, and the work of putting the rest in order is being proceeded with. The boilers have lately been removed from under the kitchen, and are now placed adjoining the laundry, an alteration which is a decided improvement. We found that some of the spare clothes were necessarily put away in bath rooms, owing to the want of sufficient store rooms, and we beg to call the attention of the Committee to this deficiency of accommodation.

One woman was to-day wearing locked gloves, which she has done for upwards of two months, for surgical reasons. Two other women have also been restrained frequently, one by means of gloves during the day, in consequence of her destructive propensities, and the other by the camisole, every night and occasionally during the day, in consequence of her suicidal tendencies. Three men have also been restrained, one for fourteen nights, to prevent his removing dressings from a wound of the throat, and the other two each on one occasion.

We did not find any patient in seclusion, but from the records, which are now very carefully kept, 16 men and 13 women appear to have been secluded since the last visit. In this number all patients are included who, for any cause, are locked in single rooms during the day. With few exceptions, the instances applicable to individual patients have not been

excessive, especially amongst the men; and though the female alluded to at the last visit passed the greater portion of her time in seclusion up to the middle of June last, it has since been greatly reduced, and for some days she has only been secluded until after breakfast.

We consider the general condition of this Asylum satisfactory and creditable to all who are concerned in its management.

GREVILLE HOWARD,  
JAMES WILKES, } Commissioners  
                          } in Lunacy.

# THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

*January, 1875.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Tenth Annual Report, with the Statistical Tables, for 1874.

On the 1st of January, 1874, there were 222 patients in the Asylum (viz., 107 men and 115 women), and on the 31st of December there were 226 (viz., 109 men and 117 women). The average number daily resident was 227, and the gross number under treatment was 289, as against 229 and 288 respectively in 1873.

The total of admissions was 67, of which the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union contributed 60, a higher number than usual. The rest consisted of private patients from Newcastle and the neighbourhood.

The discharges were 47, of which number 31 (viz., 14 men and 17 women) were "recovered," and the remainder consisted of those who were sent out "relieved" or "not improved," either as transfers to other Asylums or to the care of their friends. The number of "recoveries" gives the very gratifying per centage of 46.3 of the admissions during the year.

The deaths were only 16 in number (viz., 11 men and 5 women) being the very low per centage of 7.0 of the average number resident, or of 5.5 of the entire number under treatment.

The general statistics of the Asylum are as follows:—Since its opening in June, 1865, there have been admitted in all 794 patients (viz., 396 men and 398 women), and of these 233 (viz., 96 men and 137 women) have been discharged "recovered," this

being a per centage of 29.3 of the admissions. 152 have left "relieved" or "not improved," the large number being greatly due to the removal of chronic cases to their own Asylums. 183 (viz., 123 men and 60 women) have died, and there were remaining in the Asylum at the end of 1874, as has been said, 226. There is nothing particularly calling for remark except that the balance of deaths among the men and of recoveries among the women is very nearly equal, and illustrates forcibly the well-known truth that insanity is more curable in women and more deadly in men. In Table IV., from which these statistics are taken, the deaths are put down as representing a per centage of 23.1, but this, it should be remembered, is calculated not on the average number resident, but on the admissions, which is equivalent to calculating the deaths in a town on the births.

Of the 67 admissions, 27 were in a "fair" state of health, and the remainder varied from "indifferent" to "very weak indeed." The types of the insanity were much as usual, and do not present any features calling for special notice, there being about the usual proportion of each. The alleged causes of the Insanity in the admissions, &c., will be found in Table XI., a table which is inserted only in compliance with custom, as the information which it professes to give, can hardly be called scientific. It is derived chiefly from the prejudices of the relations of patients in favour of one cause or another, and, occasionally, I am free to admit, possibly from my own prejudices in favour of "unknown." Intemperance, for instance, is again at the head of the list, accounting for about 15 per cent. of the admissions, nearly 30 per cent. of the insanity in the "recoveries," and 19 per cent. of that in the deaths. But the untrustworthy character of the sources of the information precludes the possibility of attaching any importance to this statement, for the Intemperance which is charged with being the origin of insanity, is itself often but a symptom of a disease already established; but, being a symptom of a prominent kind, and noticed before there was any suspicion of the general unsoundness of mind, it gets credit for

having caused it. It is generally allowed that one of the earliest symptoms of insanity is a "deadening or complete perversion of the moral sense,"\* and this Intemperance often observed so early in insanity that it is generally mistaken for the cause, is not seldom a violent craving for alcoholic stimulants, having its origin in an insane desire to transgress in a remarkable and peculiar manner the ordinary laws of decency and order. Intemperance is sometimes as little the cause of insanity as an eruption is the cause of measles.

The "Recoveries" like the admissions show about the usual average of each class of insanity, the types of course being confined to the curable kinds. Some exception to the use of this word "recovery" has been taken by the Superintendent of another Asylum, who, in his Report for 1873, challenges it except where the Physician is of opinion that the patient is of sound mind. It is difficult to see how such a course differs from the present custom, where, I presume, the Physician is always satisfied that his patient is what is conventionally termed "of sound mind," before he reports him as "recovered." Certainly, if he means to insist on using the term with mathematical accuracy, there is an end of the matter, but with it must go the "recovery" column altogether, and, indeed the term *soundness of mind* itself, for it is a matter of very great doubt if there is such a state at all, most thinkers who have written of the subject being of opinion that there is not. In the words of Locke, "there is scarce any man so free from it [madness] but that if he should always, on all occasions, argue or do as in some cases he constantly does, he would not be fitter for Bedlam than for civil conversation," or in those attributed to Swift, "how wild and impertinent, how busy and incoherent a thing is the imagination, even in the best and wisest men, insomuch that every man may be said to be mad, but every man does not show it." The "recovery" column in the statistics of this Asylum, since I became in charge, has always

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\**Responsibility in Mental Disease*, by HENRY MAUDSLEY, M.D.

been compiled, as I thought was the custom in other places, first, of those cases in which after personal examination, both of the patients and of those in immediate charge of them, I could not discover any traces of insanity; in other words, of those patients who appeared to have returned to a state of intelligence quite equal to that of those with whom they would have to associate in the world: and, secondly, of those who, having been liberated on trial, were reported by their medical attendant to be in that condition. Insanity may for all practical purposes be defined to be the loss of control over those irregularities of which Locke and Swift speak as common to all, and so long as a man preserves that control he is conventionally termed sane.

The plan of treatment pursued has been more or less the same as in former years, and, as the results show, is consistent with the welfare and the comfort of the patients. The case of E. T., which occupied a considerable portion of last year's report, is still treated on the same principles, that is to say she does not mix with the other patients, although she has every opportunity of doing so, but spends a life of light industry in her own room or in the open air. The door of the room, which is never locked, opens into a ward full of patients whom, for any mechanical restraint that is put upon her actions, she might join, but she does not do so, preferring to be alone. It is not pretended that this is not practically "seclusion," whatever it may be technically, but where the inhumanity lies I am totally unable to see. The case excited much discussion at a scientific meeting in London, in the autumn, and one gentleman seemed at a loss to find words wherewith to pronounce his sense of dislike to my views. As he had not seen the case himself, it is not necessary to say anything here by way of answer, except that it struck me as amusing that in the paper which gave rise to the discussion in the first instance, there was a case related, in which the treatment employed was precisely similar, but which escaped all censure, although it is difficult at first sight to see the difference as regards the question of humanity, between keeping a woman in her bedroom knitting

stockings, and a man locked up making shoes.\* If E. T. were at large and had to work for her bread, her manner of life would probably take pretty much the same shape as it does now, the balance as regards comfort, food, lodging, clothing, protection, and hours of labour, when compared with that of the ordinary sempstress, being largely in favour of the Asylum.

The drugs which were employed in the treatment of certain symptoms have been chiefly the hydrate of chloral and the muriate of morphia, the former more commonly than the latter, but both most sparingly. They have been exhibited for the most part at bedtime as a narcotic in cases of elderly women and others where sleep could not be procured naturally—not on account of mental excitement, but from causes which would probably have operated had the patients been sane. On a few occasions a saturated solution of the acetate of morphia was used hypodermically, and with good results, on a few others without any results at all; and indeed I have long been averse to the general use of sedatives or nauseants as a means of allaying excitement.

Two inquests were held during the year, one case being that of a patient who attempted suicide by leaping from his bedroom window, sustaining a fall of about 16 feet. He suffered a compound comminuted fracture of the bones of the ankle, and was conveyed to the Newcastle Infirmary. After being there for a few days he became so unmanageable that he was sent here, only to die, however, merely lingering for about sixty hours. In addition to the fractures, there was the unpleasant complication of a wound of the tongue, he having bitten away the anterior third of that member. A gangrenous slough formed, which, apart from the offensive con-

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\* "I have a patient at the present time, a very violent and quarrelsome man, whom I dare not employ at his trade in company with others, but I have for some months kept him locked up in a single room making shoes, and the result is that, instead of being as formerly a destroyer, he is now a producer, and has in general derived some of the benefit that labour always confers; but this patient certainly spends a good portion of each day in seclusion."—*Dr. Rogers' Address as President of the Medico Psychological Association, 1874.*

dition of parts to which it gave rise, made it very difficult to effect the forcible alimentation to which his refusal of food rendered it necessary to resort. The other case was one in which the patient was accidentally suffocated in an apoplectic seizure. She was spoken to by the night nurse at 4.30 a.m., and was believed to be asleep at the next visit at 5.30 a.m., and at 6.30 the day nurse of the ward found her dead. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 14 of the 16 deaths, permission not being obtainable in the other two. There was nothing of peculiar interest observed at them.

I have again the pleasure to report very favourably of the conduct of the officers. That of the attendants and nurses has been also, except in a few individual cases, most exemplary, their arduous duties having been efficiently performed under occasionally most trying and discouraging circumstances.

The unlimited confidence which you have invariably reposed in me can never be spoken of by me but in terms of the deepest gratitude. During all the years that I have been connected with this Asylum there has never been an unpleasantness between us. Even when you may have thought my opinion wrong, you have ever given me credit for a single-minded desire to act for the good of the Institution, and such liberal support and kindness I can only repay by an endeavour to perfect myself in duties which, anxious as they may be, are indescribably softened by the encouragement I receive from you.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. H. B. WICKHAM.

# APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.,

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1874.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1874.....	107	115	222
	Males. Females. Total.		
Admitted for the first time during the year .....	28	29	57
Re-Admitted during the year .....	4	6	10
	32	35	67
Total under treatment .....	139	150	289
Discharged—			
Recovered .....	14	17	31
Relieved .....	3	6	9
Not improved.....	2	5	7
Died .....	11	5	16
Total discharged and died .....	30	33	63
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1874 .....	109	117	226
Average number daily resident .....	111	116	227

TABLE II.,

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening  
of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1874.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons Admitted during the period of $9\frac{1}{2}$ years...	378	370	748
Re-Admitted.....	18	28	46
Total number of cases admitted.....	396	398	794
	Males. Females. Total.		
Discharged—			
Recovered .....	96	137	233
Relieved .....	34	32	66
Not improved.....	34	52	86
Died .....	123	60	183
Total number discharged and died during $9\frac{1}{2}$ years	287	281	568
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1874 .....	109	117	226
Average number daily resident during the $9\frac{1}{2}$ years .....	91 11-19	102 2-19	96 16-19

TABLE III.,  
*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per Cent. of the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum, 24th June, 1865.*

TABLE IV.,  
*Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with  
 on the 31st December.*

Admitted.	Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1874.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1874.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions on 31st Dec., 1874.								
	Recovered.				Relieved.				Recovered.				Relieved.				Not Improved.				Died.												
YEARS.	New Cases.	Re-lapsed Cases.	Total Number.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Fem.	Total.											
1865.....	58	56	114	..	47	..	3	..	1	1	1	2	7	6	13	1	1	2	3	21	13	34	28	34	62								
1866.....	18	25	43	1	1	3	1	37	14	1	4	2	4	13	17	5	5	2	9	5	14	4	5	9	7								
1867.....	19	14	33	1	1	4	57	20	22	2	4	1	1	11	16	10	10	1	10	3	13	4	3	7	10								
1868.....	20	22	42	2	4	51	51	26	22	3	3	1	1	10	12	22	2	2	4	16	5	21	3	7	10								
1869.....	26	22	48	3	3	51	51	31	28	2	2	1	1	11	19	5	4	9	2	2	9	5	14	2	5	7							
1870.....	68	108	176	2	2	180	106	106	106	2	2	1	1	1	16	27	43	7	11	18	10	38	48	25	15	40							
1871.....	63	34	97	5	4	84	84	84	84	5	4	1	1	1	1	21	21	42	13	2	15	11	6	17	18	6	24						
1872.....	48	35	83	1	1	84	84	84	84	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	9	17	26	3	6	5	6	24						
1873.....	21	25	46	3	2	51	51	51	51	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	6	5	2	7	5	6	34						
1874.....	28	29	57	4	6	67	9	13	22	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	6	7	2	9	8	12	20						
Total .....	378	370	748	18	28	794	14	17	31	3	6	9	2	5	7	11	5	16	96	137	233	34	32	66	34	52	86	123	60	183	109	117	226
Summary of the Total Admissions.												Males. Fem. Total.																					
Per Percentage of Cases Recovered .....												24.2 34.4 29.3																					
Recovered.....												8.6 34.4 29.3																					
Relieved.....												8.6 34.4 29.3																					
Not Improved .....												8.6 34.4 29.3																					
Dead.....												13.1 15.1 23.1																					
Remaining.....												27.5 29.4 28.5																					
												100.0 100.0 100.0																					

TABLE V.,

*Showing the Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted and Discharged Recovered during the Year 1874.*

	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mania .....	2	3	5	...	1	1
,, Acute .....	8	5	13	9	5	14
,, Chronic .....	2	3	5	...	...	...
Melancholia .....	11	15	26	5	6	11
General Paralysis of the Insane ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Dementia .....	2	2	4	...	...	...
Puerperal Insanity .....	...	4	4	...	5	5
Amentia .....	...	2	2	...	...	...
Monomania .....	4	1	5	...	...	...
Total .....	32	35	67	14	17	31

TABLE VI.,

*Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1874.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASES :—</b>			
Apoplexy and Paralysis .....	...	1	1
Epilepsy .....	1	...	1
General Paralysis of the Insane .....	3	...	3
Inflammation, Tumours, and other Diseases of the Brain .....	2	...	2
<b>THORACIC DISEASES :—</b>			
Pneumonia .....	1	...	1
Pulmonary Consumption .....	1	1	2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS :—</b>			
Fracture of the Os Calcis and Cuboid Bone (Suicidal)	1	...	1
Senile decay .....	2	2	4
Accidental Suffocation .....	...	1	1
Total .....	11	5	16
Ascertained by <i>post mortem</i> examination .....	9	5	14

TABLE VII.,

*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1874.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
From 1 to 3 months.....	3	3	6	2	...	2
" 3 to 6 " .....	2	4	6	...	...	...
" 6 to 9 " .....	3	4	7	...	...	...
" 9 to 12 " .....	3	3	6	...	...	...
" 1 to 2 years.....	3	3	6	6	1	7
" 2 to 3 " .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
" 3 to 4 " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 4 to 5 " .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
" 5 to 6 " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 6 to 7 " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 7 to 8 " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 8 to 9 " .....	..	..	..	1	1	2
" 9 to 10 " .....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total .....	14	17	31	11	5	16

TABLE VIII.,

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1874.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION, IN FOUR CLASSES.												DEATHS.														
	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.						Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			Males.			Fem.			Total.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.			Fem.			Males.			Fem.			Total.		
FIRST CLASS.—First attack, and within three months of admission .....	17	16	33	8	11	19	4	5	9	5	9	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1		
SECOND CLASS.—First attack, above three months and within twelve months of admission .....	5	4	9	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
THIRD CLASS.—Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission .....	3	8	11	2	4	6	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
FOURTH CLASS.—First attack or not, but of more than twelve months before admission .....	6	5	11	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Not known .....	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
TOTAL .....	32	35	67	14	17	31	5	11	16	11	16	5	16	11	11	11	11	11	11	5	16	11	11	11	11		

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1874.*

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.					
	Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.	Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.	Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.	Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
," 15 to 20 , , , ,	12	18	30	2	6	8	1	1	2	4	5	9
," 20 to 30 , , , ,	7	19	26	4	3	7	3	3	6	1	3	4
," 30 to 40 , , , ,	12	15	27	6	1	7	3	3	6	2	3	5
," 40 to 50 , , , ,	8	7	15	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
," 50 to 60 , , , ,	4	8	12	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2
," 60 to 70 , , , ,	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
," 70 to 80 , , , ,	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
," 80 to 90 , , , ,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
," 90 and upwards . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total . . . . .	32	35	67	14	17	31	5	11	16	11	5	16

TABLE X.,

*Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1874.*

ADMISSIONS.		DISCHARGES.		DEATHS.		MARRIAGE.											
						Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			Males.			Fem.		
						Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Single	.....	10	15	25	4	7	11	2	8	10	3	1	4				
Married	.....	18	16	34	9	8	17	3	3	6	8	2	10				
Widowed	.....	4	4	8	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
Not Known	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total	.....	32	35	67	14	17	31	5	11	16	11	5	16				

TABLE XI.,

Showing the alleged Causes of the Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1874.

## APPENDIX II.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*Balance Statement of the Income and Expenditure during the Year ending 31st December, 1874.*

INTCOME.

DAVID BRODIE,  
CLERK AND STEWARD.

March 3rd, 1875—Examined and found correct,  
G. J. L. to G. L.

CHARLES SMITH, AUDITOR.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC  
ASYLUM.

*Average Cost per Week per Patient during the Year 1874.*

Headings of Expenditure.	Amount.			Average.
	£	s.	d.	
Provisions .....	2694	10	1	4 6½
Clothing .....	696	10	8½	1 2½
Salaries and Wages.....	1512	16	5	2 6½
Necessaries .....	893	6	5½	1 6½
Surgery and Dispensary.....	19	0	9	0 0¾
Wines, Spirits, and Porter.....	36	9	0	0 0¾
Furniture and Bedding .....	379	12	1	0 7¾
Garden and Farm .....	360	18	7	0 7¼
Miscellaneous .....	276	17	10	1 5½
Building and Repairs .....	854	12	11	1 5¼
	7724	14	10	13 0¾
Less by Sales..... £157 5 11				
,, Building & Repairs... 854 12 11	1011	18	10	1 8¾
Nett Cost and Average .....	6712	16	0	11 4

DAVID BRODIE,

Clerk and Steward.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.—DIET TABLE.

Tea for 100 persons to contain 1lb. of Tea, 4lb. of Sugar, and  $\frac{5}{4}$  gall. Milk. (Milk from the Farm.)  
Coffee for 190 persons to contain 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of Coffee, 4lb. of Sugar,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  gall. Milk. (Milk from the Farm.)

66. Australian Corned Beef or Mutton  
67. Australian Cigars or Cigarettes, &c., or Tobacco, &c., &c.

*a).* Australian Corined Bee of Mutton.

Meat and Potatoe Pie for 100 persons to contain 2Slbs of Meat, uncooked and with bone, 24lbs. Flour, 3lbs. Suet or Drippings.

Irish Stew for 100 persons to contain same meat (Australian) and Potatoes as on Sundays. Australian Meat and Potato Pie for 100 persons to contain same quantity of Meat and Potatoes as on Sunday with 20lb Flour Seasoning &c. — Fr. 5.

Soup on Wednesday to contain, for 100 persons. Liquor of Meat boiled same day

Soup on Saturday to contain, for 100 persons. 12lb. Hough Beef, with 6lb. Barle

260. *Bicuspidans* for 100 persons to contain 11th Rice 11th Currents and 11th Sugar

Each Pudding for 100 persons to contain 1lb. Rice, 1lb. Currants, and 3lb. Sugar.

Jumping Pudding for 100 persons to contain 24lbs. of Flour, 4lbs of Preserves, and 3lbs. Extra Diet for Workers—2oz. Bread, 1oz Cheese, and Half pint Beer for Lutiehen.